

"EXCELSIOR."

No. 38

BY LEO.

What more does Col. Roosevelt want? He thinks the people should have the power to act upon legislation directly; that is, by a popular majority in matters involving constitutional questions. If, for instance, the Supreme court of a state decides anything unconstitutional, then the plain people by an election

Palestine.

The best ever brought to Greenville. Prices lower than the lowest elsewhere. THE PROGRESS.

Mar. 25. XOB

Dr. Kutchin's next visit to Greenville, will be on Thursday, April 10, at the Turpen House. Consultation, examination and advice free.

THE PROGRESS.

Other substitute hay crops are German millet and Hungarian grass. These are hot weather crops, and should not be sown until the latter half of May. If they are harvested while in bloom there will be very little, if any, danger of unfavorable results from feeding them to horses.

In setting hens in April, it is still a good plan to give not more than eleven eggs to a hen, for the nights are still chilly and the hen is apt to crowd out some eggs to the edge of the nest when she has too many to care for.

Put the windows in the poultry house low down to the floor so that the hens will get the benefit of the light and sunshine when scratching for their feed. The trouble with windows set high up, is that they let the sun shine in on the perches when the hens are on the floor scratching and when they are on the roosts the sun doesn't shine; so there is no equilibrium in such plans.—April Farm Journal.

"It don't take more'n a gill uv effort to git folks into a peck of trouble" and a little neglect of constipation, biliousness, indigestion or other liver derangement will do the same. If ailing, take Dr. King's New Life Pills for quick results. Easy, safe, sure, and only 25 cents at Wm. Kipp's Sons Co.

Suits of Handsome Serges and Worsteds — double-breasted or three-piece style. Prices, \$4.00 to \$15.00. Easter Shirts, Hats, and Furnishings too.

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Broadway, opposite Court House.
Greenville, Ohio

FORTY acres of land in Darke county, 16 mile north of Greenville, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of New Weston, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Beaver Pond school house For information correspond with H. M Fossbaugh, 510 E. Welch avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

See Clubbing List.

**Insists That Government Be Run
on Sound Business Basis.**

STRONG PROGRESSIVE POLICY

His Personal Efforts to Reduce Cost
of Efficient Service Bring Results—
Work Done by the Economy
and Efficiency Com-
mission.

President Taft, more than any of his predecessors in the White House, has given strict attention to placing the government upon a business basis as regards its receipts and expenditures. Economy and efficiency became one of the cardinal policies of his administration as soon as he entered upon the presidency and it was well for the country that this was so, for his administration inherited a deficit in the treasury of \$58,000,000, which has now been transformed to a surplus of \$30,000,000. The average citizen and taxpayer will be interested in this fact because the problem which confronted the president at the outset, although upon a gigantic scale, was similar to that of the ordinary shopkeeper or business man. He had to keep his books, even housewife, who is called upon to make "both ends meet" either in business or in the home.

By law the secretary of the treasury is called upon every year to submit to congress in December the "estimates" of governmental expenditures for the next fiscal year beginning the following July 1. As congress has to provide the money to run the government, the money has to be appropriated for specific purposes before it can be expended and if this were not done before the beginning of the fiscal year the machinery of government would stop unless emergency provision would be made.

How Estimates Are Made.

The "estimates" are prepared by the executive departments of which each member of the cabinet is head. The cabinet officers get the "estimates" in their respective departments from their chiefs of bureaus and then combine them as the "estimates" for the department. The "estimates" from all departments are then sent to the secretary of the treasury to be submitted to congress and they then become the "estimates" for the cost of running the entire government during the next fiscal year. Upon these figures congress makes the greater part of its annual appropriations amounting to more than one billion dollars annually.

Until 1908 a more or less lax method of making estimates for the annual appropriations obtained throughout the government. The figures sent to congress each year, instead of showing indications of a careful "pruning" all along the line, showed there was a disposition among the departments to vie with each other in getting a large appropriations as possible without considering whether or not the money demanded could be advantageously expended during the coming year. There was no standardization

of supplies and the various departments were paying varying prices for the same article. In other words business methods did not obtain in the government activities and there was no conservation of the resources of the treasury department.

What President Taft Did.
As soon as President Taft took office this system ceased. At the outset President Taft impressed upon his cabinet officials the absolute necessity of economy and efficiency in their departments. He admonished them that not a dollar beyond what was necessary to run the government efficiently in the departments, including a fair margin for progress which is a part

efficiency in the program of President Taft, should be asked of congress. The effect was immediate. Every department began work at once to investigate its own expenditures and to devise ways and means of curtailing extravagance. The result was that congress received the lowest estimates it had seen in years. This was followed by a reduction in appropriations to correspond, always allowing for the natural growth of the government's activities, which represented a net saving to the taxpayers of the coun-

President Taft was not, however, satisfied that all had been done that could be done. He realized that the departments of the government, like individuals, are naturally prone to be proud of their own achievements and by reason of their familiarity with their own endeavors, often insisted that their work was more important than the work of the other departments, relatively speaking. In order to correct that evil he asked congress to give him \$100,000 for a commission of disinterested experts to investigate and report on the business of the government with a view to further economy and efficiency. Thus came into official being the commission of that name.

This omission, among other duties, was directed to prepare the receipts and expenditures of the government on a "budget" basis, which is the system followed by practically all the leading nations of the world except the United States. Under this system it is possible for the humblest citizen to analyze the finances of the government at any time and to lay his finger upon the responsible political party in the event of extravagance or of stinginess. The system under which appropriations for the government of the United States have been made has even defied the experts in their endeavors to unravel the tangled web of the intricate financial system. It is a fair statement to say that no citizen of this country up to the present time has ever thoroughly understood where his taxes were expended.

The economy and efficiency commission has already saved to the taxpayers of the country more than \$3,000,000 annually by its suggestion to work by the time it has completed its work it is believed ten times this sum can be saved annually to the taxpayers. In the matter of railroad fares for government employees, the commission found that \$12,000,000 was expended in a single year at the highest prevailing railroad rates. At least one-fourth of this can be saved by the application of business methods such as President Taft has applied and had insisted shall be applied to all the departments of the government.

TAFT DELEGATES

President Taft had on March 15, 1912, the following instructed delegates to the Republican national convention, which will meet at Chicago on June 19, 1912, as follows:

Alabama	1
District of Columbia	
Florida	1
Georgia	2
Iowa	
Indiana	
Michigan	
Missouri	
New Mexico	
Oklahoma	
Philippines	
South Carolina	1
Tennessee	1
Virginia	

Total	13
Necessary for a choice.....	53

No Brass Band.

Brass bands and megaphones have not been needed to herald the accomplishments of the administration of President Taft. All of the great achievements for which the president is directly responsible have been accomplished quietly and without the slightest semblance of noise or bluster. The voters of the country displayed their faith in President Taft and his policies in 1908, and they are prepared to again register their adherence to his cause.